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"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Sciatica, Swelling, Stiff Neck, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Stomachache, Catarrh, etc. Price 25¢ a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution—The genuine "Salvation Oil" bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our facsimile signature, A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

THE NORTHWEST

OBITUARY.

BOWEN.—At his home in Coshocton, O., November 11, 1886, answered to the final roll call of the Supreme Commander of the Universe, William E. Bowen, formerly of Florida, Henry county, Ohio, aged 42 years and 1 month. Deceased was born at Florida, Ohio, October 12, 1844, the second son of Isaac and Sarah Ann Bowen, whose maiden name was Sarah Ann Barnhart. The families of both parents were among the very early pioneers of Henry county. About the year of 1848 or '49 his father died leaving a wife and three children. His mother afterwards became the wife of Mr. Isaac Karsner. Her death occurring a few years later, the children thus doubly orphaned remained inmates of the home of their step-father until arrived at mature years and secured homes of their own. But two members of the elder Bowen family are now living. Jessie at Florida, and Mrs. Nancy Wert living in Iowa, and also two members of the elder Barnhart family now survive, Mrs. Adam Stout of Florida, Ohio, and Mrs. George Lowery, of Napoleon.

In the dark days of '61 when treason sought to dismember the union, strong and great and traitor hands thought to trail in the dust the honored old flag, was organized the 68th Regt. O. V. I. In October, '61, a boy of 17 years, whose lips had not yet lost their childish grace, with heart all aflame with patriotism and loyalty to country though a boy with a beardless face, Willie Bowen was enrolled at Florida as a member of Co. F, of that regiment, which Company was raised and commanded by his only brother, W. W. Bowen, and being principally composed of boys less than 21 years, was designated as the boy company, its Captain a boy among the boys.

Veteranized with the Regiment in Dec. 1863 at Vicksburg, Miss. Was discharged in July, 1865, at Cleveland, O., thus participating in fortunes and vicissitudes of the gallant old Regiment showing the glories and fatigues of its many arduous campaigns and engagements, from its going into the field to its coming back.

In September, 1866, he was married at the residence of Isaac Karsner in Florida, to Margaret Shupe, Rev. John R. Colgan, then a resident of Napoleon, officiating. Four or five years after his marriage he resided at Florida and Defiance, when he moved to Logansport, and a few years afterward to Coshocton, O., where he resided up to the period of his death. In Oct. of the present year for the first time since his removal from Defiance he visited the home of his boyhood, and friends all felt saddened at his precarious health. He left for his home and family in Coshocton about Oct. 20th, and from thereon failed rapidly, his death occurring Nov. 11th; burial Nov. 13th. He leaves a wife and one son 19 years of age, one brother, Capt. W. W. Bowen, Cameron, Mo., one sister, Mrs. G. W. Scott, Hicksville, O., one half brother, Dr. A. E. Karsner, of Toledo, O., and one half sister, Mrs. B. F. Champion, of Florida, O.

Comrades of the 68th Regiment, O. V. I., once again you are called upon to close up your ranks, and brought to a fresh realization of the fact that year by year thinner grows your ranks. Once more you are called to witness the final muster out of a comrade tried and true. Again has been severed that bond that bindeth close as family ties; We were comrades together in the days of the war. He was beloved by his comrades and respected by all who knew him. Old time friends sympathize with the stricken wife and son in this their hour of deep bereavement.

"Out and beyond the picket line,
Into the shadows heavy and dim,
The boys that stood in the battle front
Are steadily marching, one by one,
Steadily marching with soldierly tread
To join the ranks of the mighty dead."

SCRIBE.

Florida, Nov. 21, 1886.

What is a cold in the head? Medical authorities say it is due to atmospheric germs, uneven clothing of the body, rapid cooling when in a perspiration, etc. The important fact is, that a cold in the head is a genuine rhinitis, an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a catarrhal condition—for catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to "resolve" or throw off. Ely's Cream Balm has proved its superiority, and suffers from cold in the head should resort to it before that common ailment becomes seated and ends in obstinate catarrh.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1887.
Yesterday was the day of ex-President's Arthur's funeral, and all of the Executive Departments were closed and the clerks had holiday. The United States Supreme Court adjourned from Friday until Tuesday for the same reason. All of the public buildings in Washington are draped in black for the dead ex-President and flags are displayed at half mast. President Cleveland and several members of his cabinet attended the funeral and Congress was represented by a committee of Senators and Representatives.

Since the black draperies have been hung on the front portico of the White House, the President and Mrs. Cleveland take their carriage at the south entrance when they go out for a drive, and all the projected gayeties at the Executive Mansion will be postponed for the thirty days of mourning. Then the black bunting will be taken down and folded up and laid away to do service again at the death of the next high official of the Government, and the gay social season will begin.

The custom of shutting down on public work, and turning fifteen thousand employes loose whenever a President, ex-President, a Cabinet officer or ex-Cabinet officer happens to die, is a questionable way of showing respect to the distinguished dead. It is a picnic for the clerks and a time for congratulation and they would be glad to multiply by a hundred fold the occasions of public sorrow that give them a day off and out. There is no doubt that the custom would be more honored in the breach than in the observance, but it is one of those things that a long line of precedent has established and it would be difficult to decide where or with whose demise it should end.

President Cleveland has been much displeased at efforts to get him to interfere in the now widely discussed Washington Police scandal. He does not feel, in the present condition of affairs, that he would be warranted in taking hold of the matter, although the time may come when he may be called upon to take some action. The President is still deeply absorbed with the preparation of his message, and although he is subjected to some unavoidable interruptions, the approaches to him are closely guarded.

The President's appointment of Mr. Fulton as Paymaster General of the Navy was very gratifying to naval officers, and his appointment of Col. Moore as Surgeon General of the Army was received with satisfaction among officers of the Army.

The regular Army officers who have been examining the militia of the States and Territories have reported commending the efficiency of the respective organizations. They think, however, that the armed militia of the country would be doubled if Congress would appropriate annually a much larger sum to be distributed among the States for improved arms and accoutrements. In the latter case it is estimated that the militia would consist of 300,000 well drilled men, who could be called into active service at a moment's notice, and who would be almost as effective at the outset of a war, as the regular Army.

Many conventions and associations—more than before—want to come to Washington during the next year. The National Grange has decided to hold all future meetings of that order in Washington, and a committee has been appointed to take measures for the erection of a suitable building here for its officers and its sessions.

Soon after Congress meets there will be a large gathering of notabilities here to discuss the proposed Exposition at Washington in 1889 and 92. And later there is to be a convention of an educational character which will attract a good many people. It will be in the interest of Federal aid to common schools and will be composed of school superintendents from the various States and Territories.

It has been proposed that each State of the Union shall erect in this city a handsome building to be used as a State headquarters, and perhaps as a residence for the Senators of the respective States. The plan, which is likely to be carried out some time, would prove a great convenience to each State, and would add much to the grandeur of the National Capital.

Active, Pushing and Reliable

J. C. Saur can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

Carefully gather the scraps from the table and give them to your fowls.—There is no kind of food which will produce a more liberal supply of eggs. There are hundreds of families who throw these scraps into the waste-bucket, to be taken away by the scull-man, and buy corn for the fowls when the former is far the best feed for egg production.

Frederick Siemens is making railroad sleepers out of glass, which will cost considerably less than cast-iron or steel. He expects to manufacture them on a large scale.

Notice to Tax-Payers of Henry Co.

Taxes for 1886.

In pursuance of law, I, J. C. Waltemire, Treasurer of Henry County, Ohio, do hereby give notice to the tax-payers of said county, that the taxes levied on each dollar valuation of taxable property for the year 1886, for all purposes in the several townships, School Districts and Corporations are as follows:

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, UNION SCHOOL DISTRICTS, CORPORATIONS, ETC.	Taxes for 1886										Taxes for 1886									
	State Debt or Sinking Fund	General Revenue Fund	State Common School Fund	Total State Tax	County Tax	Poor Tax	Bridge Tax	Building Tax	Road Tax	County Debt	Township Tax	Local School Taxes	Corporation Taxes	General Ditch Tax	Total Taxes for all purposes					
County Tax																				
1 Barlow Township	.5	1.4	1	2.9	3.2	.5	2.5	2	1	1.2	4.3	11		5	10					
2 Deshler Village											1.6	2	7		29.2					
3 Damascus Township											1.6	2	6.3		30					
4 Flatrock Township											1.1	1.4	4.7		22.7					
5 Freedom Township											1.1	1.4	4.7		20					
6 Harrison U. S. District											1.3	2.3	7		18					
7 Liberty Township											1.3	2.3	10		26.4					
8 Liberty U. S. District											1.6	2.9	4		21.3					
9 Liberty Center Village											1.6	2.9	12		29.3					
10 Marion Township											2.1	1.5	12	4.5	31					
11 Monroe Township											2.1	1.5	7		22.8					
12 Napoleon Township											2.1	1.5	7.5		23					
13 Napoleon U. S. District											3.8	6	3.4		20.6					
14 Napoleon Village											3.8	6	10		27.2					
15 Pleasant Township											2.9	2.5	19	9.2	34.8					
16 Holgate Village											1	1.5	14	10	27.9					
17 Holgate U. S. District											1.6	2.9	7		24.3					
18 Richfield Township											2.1	1.9	4		20.8					
19 Ridgeville Township											2.1	1.9	4		20.8					
20 Ridgeville U. S. District											2.1	1.9	4		20.8					
21 Ridgeville U. S. District											2.1	1.9	4		20.8					
22 Washington Township											2.8	1.3	7		23.9					

EXHIBIT OF TAXES.

State Sinking Fund	\$ 2,948 12
General Revenue Fund	8,254 73
State Common School Fund	5,826 24
County Fund	18,873 78
Poor Fund	2,948 61
Bridge Fund	14,742 99
Building Fund	11,794 38
Road Fund	11,972 84
All Funds	7,076 58
Township Tax	8,963 25
Township and District School	40,116 71
City, Town and Village	5,932 81
General Ditch	2,548 62
Total Taxes levied for 1886	\$146,439 65

In accordance with section 1001, Revised Statutes of 1880 with reference to the Semi-Annual collections of Taxes, the entire amount of Delinquent and one-half of all other simple taxes and all road taxes, must be paid by the 20th of December next. If the half taxes charged on personal property is not paid by the 20th of December next, the whole amount will be due and must be collected by distress as heretofore. If the tax charged against real estate is not paid by the 20th of December next, the same will be charged with a penalty of 15 per cent, which, together with the other half of said taxes, must be paid by June 20th, 1887.

Tax-payers are requested to bring their last year's receipts and prepare themselves with change. Remember that early payments will relieve you from the crowd of the last week. Road receipts are received at the collection of December Taxes only. There will positively be no receipts laid in the drawer, so do not ask me for it and you will not be refused.

Office hours from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

Treasurer's Office, Henry County, November 1, 1886.

J. C. WALTEMIRE,
County Treasurer.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY

It is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleanses them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

Patrick Egan, clerk for Sayres & Co., Wilmington, Ohio, says: "I was laid up with rheumatism for four weeks. It would be impossible for me to describe what I endured. Night and day I was a constant sufferer, trying every kind of a treatment and medicine until I was almost discouraged, as nothing gave me relief. As soon as I learned of Athlophoros and what it done for others right here in this city, I commenced using it. In two days time I was out of the house, free from rheumatism. That is over a year ago and I have never been troubled with the disease since."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc., Athlophoros Pills are unequalled.

Calculating the Size of the Earth.

The earlier attempts at calculating the size of the globe were based on astronomical observations. It would be difficult to-day to say within what degree of accuracy the figures then obtained could have been relied upon, as the units of measurement used by those pioneers have been lost and could not be compared with the units now in use.

One of the earlier attempts at determining the actual length of the earth's meridian by direct measurement of a portion of the same was made in the sixteenth century by a French doctor. The means employed, although very ingenious, would be considered perfectly clumsy and inadequate by the modern scientist. There was in this early measurement no attempt at mathematical precision as understood in the present century, and, considering the simplicity of the method employed by the doctor, it is only to be wondered that no greater error was obtained in its final result. The measurement consisted simply in driving from Paris to Amiens, and counting the revolutions of the wheels of the carriage, and from the number of revolutions of the wheels obtained the distance between the two cities, which could serve as a basis for calculating the length of the meridian.

Of course, this calculation could not by any means be considered accurate, but, taking into account the means employed, the result obtained has been subsequently found to be wonderfully precise. The most curious thing about it is, that what would now be considered grave errors and inexactitudes were so distributed that they almost compensated each other, and the dimensions then obtained show only slight differences with the dimensions given by the most recent measurements. Thus chance (and no better name could be found) permitted of the same results, with only a small final error, being obtained with that crude method, that that are now obtained with the most precise instruments and with the most complicated calculations.—From "Measuring the Earth's Surface," by Francesco Sansone, in *Popular Science Monthly* for December.

Subscribe for the NORTHWEST \$1.50.

Ohio's Only Mountain.

[Goth.]

One of the gems of Lake county is "Little Mountain." Nature must have been in a frolic when she made it. It is difficult to say just what her process was; but judging from appearances, she first mixed water, clay and pebbles into a loaf of dough, housewife-like, and baked it in an oven of subterranean fires, when its explosive yeast lifted it to its present height. It stands in the midst of a level country, alone in its glory, and rises like a sugar loaf seven hundred and fifty feet above the water of Lake Erie. It is about one mile in diameter at the base, and is crowned with a dense forest of pines. Its distance from the lake is about five miles. It is here and there pierced with yawning fissures to great depths. Some of these are open at the surface, while others are covered, and thus form spacious caverns. Some of the caverns have rock floors, and are of sufficient height and width to admit of easy exploration.

The summit of the mountain contains an area of some fifty or sixty acres of nearly level land. This circular elevation, rising in the midst of a plain, suggests the idea of its being a volcanic bubble, produced while its material was in a molten or boiling condition, and cooling in that form before it had time to collapse. It bears the evidence of having been subjected to intense heat. Its composition is a coarse sand-rock, seamed with layers of white pebbles, which are about the size of hickory-nuts, smooth and polished, and which indicate that they have been at a former period subjected to the action of the waves, like those now found along the beach of the lake. Hence it is inferred that the entire material composing the mountain was once a part of the lake bed, which has been lifted by subterranean forces to its present position. This might have been done at the upheaval, or by successive applications of volcanic force. In the process it is evident that the rocks broke of their own weight into fragments of great length, and settled away from each other so as to leave corresponding edges with deep cavities or fissures between them. Many of these are covered over by shelving surface rocks, and in this way have formed dark, winding galleries, extending throughout the interior or heart of the mountain.

In primitive times this mountain was a favorite resort of the aborigines—a landmark in the wilderness, on whose apex they kindled their beacon fires. Garfield often went there.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to-day I feel better than for three years past.

Where cows receive salt regularly the flavor of the milk is greatly improved. It adds more than any other one thing, unless, perhaps, it be the absence of weeds themselves, in preventing that weedy taste that is so frequently noticeable. Besides, the flow of milk is unusually larger and richer.

Neat Job Work done at this office.

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The Elegant Steamer,
CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE!
E. McNEELY, Master.

From June 23rd, 1886—Runs Daily.
Leaves Toledo for Put-in-Bay (city time) Sundays at 8 a. m., returns at 8 p. m. Leaves on other days at 6:30 a. m., and returns at 7 p. m. Fare for round trip, return same day, 75c.
The steamer Waite runs through to Lakeside via Put-in-Bay every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the camp meeting from August 8th to 17th, runs through daily. Fare \$1.00, return same day, and return at pleasure, \$1.50.

LEAVES FOR DETROIT
Every Friday at 8 a. m., and returns at 9 p. m. Fare for round trip, return same day, 75c. Connects at Put-in-Bay with steamer for Sandusky, Kelleys Island, Cleveland and Detroit. Tickets sold and baggage checked through. All return trips to Toledo will be in time to connect with evening railroad trains leaving the city. Special rates given to large excursion parties. Address, CHAS. WEST, Secretary L. E. Steamboat Co.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
gives immediate relief. Catarrh of the bladder is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.
The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

A cold in the Head is relieved by an application of PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.
Easy and pleasant to use.
Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

W. F. BAUM,

Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

TOWNSHIP Work promptly attended to. Ditch and road positions written without charge. Office on "Grand" floor of Northwest building.

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Among which is the
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—AND THE—
Defiance Clipper Iron Beam Plow.

Two of the Best Plows in the World.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes & Glass,</